

DO UNTO OTHERS AS YE WOULD HAVE OTHERS DO UNTO YOU AND YOU WILL DO YOUR PART TO WIPE OUT THE SPANISH FLU

Extra! SEVEN CASES SPANISH FLU ARE FOUND IN CLEARFIELD

ALLIES MAKE BIG GAIN ON WESTERN FRONT AS HUNS ASK ARMISTICE

BULLETIN

Wire trouble prevents a detailed statement of the war developments on the Western Front today. However, readers of the morning papers are assured that only successes have marked the day for the Allies. Among those making big gains and taking prisoners are the Americans, the French and the Belgians.

Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 6. Bulletin.—Addressing a proclamation to his army and navy, Emperor William today stated in view of their defeat in Macedonia and the Bulgarian debacle he had decided to again approach the Allied enemies with a peace proposal.

The above is the only follow-up to the proposed armistice asked for by Prince Max of Baden, the new German Chancellor. Up to a late hour this evening everything regarding the peace proposal of the German nation is very vague. All rumors to the effect that Austria has surrendered or that Germany will accept any or all of President Wilson's peace terms at this time are without foundation.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey have resolved simultaneously to ask President Wilson to make representations in their interests for a general armistice and negotiations for a general peace, according to a Berne dispatch to the Havas Agency.

Amsterdam, Oct.—The immediate suspension of hostilities has been proposed by the imperial German Chancellor, Prince Maximilian, in the Reichstag, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Tjld. The Entente Allies are to be asked to state their terms. The Chancellor's proposal embraced also the dispatch of plenipotentiaries to a neutral arbitration and disarmament.

The plenipotentiaries are further to be empowered to discuss the creation of a Federal Austria, the right of self-determination for Russian frontier States, the restoration and indemnification of Belgium, autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine and the return of the German colonies.

The terms of the Entente Allies will be asked at the same time with the object of forming a basis for the consideration of these important questions.

Stockholm, Oct. 5.—Prince Maximilian, of Baden, the new imperial German Chancellor, is willing to accept President Wilson's fourteen peace conditions, according to reports received from Berlin by circles closely connected with the Foreign Office here, even though this for many reasons may not be thoroughly demonstrated in his statement before the Reichstag.

LIBERTY BOND NEWS OF INTEREST TO YOU

YOU DON'T NEED ACTUAL CASH TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS

When the boy from your block goes over the top to grapple with the Hun he starts at 4:45 o'clock in the morning. And nobody makes a speech to him, or holds a parade to stimulate him. His tip sergeant passes the word and he goes.

Uncle Sam has put it up to you to do your job in defeating the Hun by buying Liberty Bonds. It's 4:45 in the morning for you! It's impossible now for any one to make speeches to you, or hold parades to arouse you. Up now and over the top!

Go to the nearest bank or trust company—it doesn't matter at all whether you're known there or not—or stop at one of the Liberty Loan booths. Give your name and address and the amount of bonds you want. THAT MAKES YOU A REGULAR AMERICAN, and Uncle Sam will decorate you with a little button to prove it.

You don't need actual money. The bank or trust company with which you deal will take payments in small installments.

If you've got the money however the bank or trust company will hand you your bonds immediately.

BOARD OF HEALTH JUSTIFIED

The insistence on the part of our Board of Health that our schools, churches, and all other public meetings close their doors is justified now since it has developed that we have several cases of the dreaded Spanish influenza in our city. The opposition voiced to the wishes of the Board of Health were all sincere but little did most of the people realize the seriousness of the national situation. The spread of the disease has surpassed anything in its line that was ever experienced in history. To have a few cases is to have hundreds if our experience is at all like that of other places where the disease has broken out.

There is no need for the people of Clearfield to become panic-stricken or worried over our situation as, fortunately, by the action of the board of health, an immediate large spread of the disease is unlikely or the likelihood is minimized by their being no church or Sunday school today. Then again we should remember that worry and fear brings wornout bodies which are a ready prey to the disease so we must keep in good spirits and cheerfully obey every request and ruling of our board of health and take every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease and render ourselves immune from its inroads.

We must all pull in the same direction and that direction is in whatever way the health authorities direct. Let there be no travelling in or out of town and no visitations between houses. Be quick to report any illness to the board of health.

THE MASTER STROKE OF THE HUN

Germany could not have selected a more propitious time for her latest peace or rather armistice proposal than today. Always the master strategist in skillful diplomacy and cunning, shrewd practices among nations, her latest attempt to throw dust in the eyes of her pursuers surpasses anything she has tried in the past. She has come to thoroughly understand two things:

That the United States is determined to bring her to her knees; and

That any proposal such as that made by Prince Max would have been wholly unacceptable from the lips of Von Hertling.

Through her intelligence office she has learned that the United States is now in the midst of the flotation of our largest Liberty Bond issue and also that a nation-wide epidemic of Spanish influenza is crippling, not only our floating of that loan but the training of the troops that will eventually clear every acre of Belgian and French soil and lay waste the domain of the Kaiser.

On the western front Germany is meeting defeat, a defeat which her troops are unable to turn into victory or even into a draw. The only weapon left in the hands of the militarists are political and diplomatic strategy and with this Pharisaical plea for an armistice from the new Chancellor the militarists hope to obtain a cessation of hostilities which will give them a breathing spell.

There is no doubt that Germany desires peace but an armistice proposal coming from a wolf in sheep's clothing at a time when our bond campaign and our war preparation is already impaired by an epidemic can only be taken to mean that Germany is seeking to put another sprig in our feverish war activities. Prince Max is reported to have asked or intends to ask peace terms of the Allies and we must remember this:

Germany already has our peace terms as outlined by President Wilson recently. The people of the United States cannot and will not permit an armistice for a re-statement of our peace terms.

The proposal of Prince Max is to a certain extent an indication of the sad plight the German rulers realize they are in, but it is another effort towards a bargain peace and cannot be considered.

In the early days of the war, before the soil of France had been made hallowed by the blood of our heroic thousands of boys in khaki, we believe our government might have hearkened to such a plea. It has all the earmarks of coming from a people sick and tired of war and wearied by the prospect for the future; but from past experiences we must treat it in the light of an overture from a supposedly blind man who is sharply eyeing us through his smoked glasses.

The people of the United States can be satisfied only with terms modeled after the Bulgarian surrender.

ALMOST WHAT IT USED TO BE

Yes, we all remember the good old days when we had just as much real pleasure in life and just a little bit more; those days when Sunday was a real day of rest and worship and you no more thought of missing church than you would missing your dinner. That was the day before gasoline buggies with their attendant expense; but the old, two-seater surrey rode pretty comfortable at that. We didn't hurry to get down town in the morning for a cigar or a paper costing nine cents each but were content with a big, juicy apple and the latest copy of the Farm Journal or the Youth's Companion. Of late years our grandmothers have shuddered with the growing wickedness of the world and some of those good old souls continue to refuse to keep pace with the iniquitous world when it comes to Saturday midnight. Let us lapse into reverie for a moment and we can see that old-time Sunday dinner. We didn't go to a hotel or restaurant for it then. Once or twice a year, if we chanced to be Methodists, the preacher would be there to help enjoy it and if mother happened to be a pretty good cook he was there often; but who could blame him for that. If our good old grandmothers could be here with us this afternoon we believe she would enjoy this Sunday. While she would be denied her church she would find no noise on the street, little evidence of a disregard for her Sabbath day code and best of all she would find many a daddy around the fireside who otherwise would be at his club or at one of the other Sunday loafing places.

It has taken a war to work these transformations in our living. War has triumphed over the work of the ministers who have ever been the guiding spirits in helping us to see the real joys of life. We are learning and when the war is over we will know our ministers of the gospel better and as we should have known them long ago.

NEW CHILDRENS HOME IS TAKEN FOR EMERGENCY HOSPITAL BY OFFICERS

The Spanish influenza epidemic has arrived in Clearfield. Local doctors discovered seven cases of real sure-enough influenza up to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

As is usual with the disease, it is not located in a single section or neighborhood but is scattered throughout the town.

One of the cases was found on Mill Road on the West Side, two in East End and the other four in different sections of the other wards.

Just as soon as the disease was discovered the Board of Health was notified and President Dr. Reiley got busy at once. After consulting with Dr. John W. Gordon, local representative of the State Health Board and County Medical Inspector, it was decided that an emergency hospital was absolutely necessary and a request was made of the Children's Aid Society for the use of their fine new home on South Second street. The good ladies very promptly consented to the use of the home for this important and necessary purpose.

The borough authorities were then acquainted with the state of affairs and Mayor Chase, President of Council Pletcher and Borough Solicitor Urey got busy at once. President Pletcher immediately issued a call for a special meeting of Council which was scheduled for 7.30 this evening.

* * * * *
* TO PREVENT INFLUENZA *
* To Prevent Influenza—Get a *
* nasal atomizer from your drug- *
* gist and an ounce or two of tincture *
* of iodine. Mix two tea- *
* spoonfuls of this and one tea- *
* spoon of salt in a quart of warm *
* water. Spray nose and throat *
* with this night and morning. *
* Keep warm. Keep out of *
* crowds. Eat and sleep well. *
* Breathe fresh air. *
* TO STOP IT—Go to bed im- *
* mediately. Get a doctor as soon *
* as you can. Keep quiet. Keep *
* warm. Keep the bowels open. *
* Shut the doors. Open the win- *
* dows. Notify the board of health. *
* * * * *

The meeting was attended by Mayor Chase, Borough Solicitor Urey and the following members of Council: Messrs Pletcher, Gordon, Gallaher, Leitinger, Thompson, Graham, Walters, Thorn, Hopper, Lucas and Williams.

The Board of Health was represented by Dr. Reiley, Messrs. E. W. Hess, Ward Logan, E. B. Ferguson and Acting Health Officer Cowder.

The following representatives of the Children's Aid Society were also present: President, Mrs. F. B. Reed, Mrs. A. B. Weaver, Mrs. H. B. Hartwick, Mrs. H. P. Dowler, Mrs. Warren Partridge, Mrs. R. K. Clees.

Drs. S. J. Waterbury and John W. Gordon and F. B. Reed and H. B. Hartwick were also present.

President of Council Pletcher stated that the purpose of the meeting was to take the necessary action toward assisting in the stamping out of the Spanish influenza which had already broken out in our town. He then called upon Dr. Reiley, President of the Board of Health who told of conditions as they really exist and presented the following resolution which had been adopted at a meeting of the Board of Health held in the Fireman's Hall.

Whereas there is now existing a prevalence in the Borough of Clearfield of the contagious disease known as Spanish Influenza creating a necessity for the establishment of an emergency hospital, and whereas the owners of the new building in Lawrence township, known as the Children's Home have donated the same to the Board of Health to be used as an emergency hospital during the continuance of said epidemic.

Now therefore be it resolved that this board with the consent of the Council of the Borough of Clearfield establish an emergency hospital in said Children's Home and that we make provisions and regulations for the maintenance and management of the same.

Dr. Reiley told of the wide-spread of the disease and the orders of the State Health authorities regarding same. He spoke of the danger here in Clearfield where we have but one-half our quota of doctors. He said that on account of the virulence of the disease and its rapid spread it was impossible to think of accommodating influenza patients at the Clearfield Hospital. In fact two patients had to be removed from there to their homes this morning on that account and an emergency hospital was a real necessity as in case of an epidemic the patients would have to be grouped to receive medical attention and nurses care.

Mr. Thompson then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Council of the Borough of Clearfield grant consent to the Board of Health, for the establishment of an emergency hospital in the building known as the Children's Home in Lawrence township during the prevalence of the present epidemic of Spanish influenza, under such rules and regulations as said Board of Health may make for the maintenance and management of same. The motion was seconded by Mr. Graham.

(Continued on Page Two)

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SUNDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1918.

A FOOL THERE WAS

And he said "it's nothing but the old-fashioned grip," and went on visiting his neighbor and living his own life without regard to the rights of others. Well the rest of the story is only that which we have seen in other situations such as that which confronts Clearfield today. This is one of the types of ignorance which must be stamped out at once and the purpose of The Progress in printing a paper tonight is to nip in the bud just such foolish statements as this. The help of every citizen is asked in an effort to put an end to Spanish influenza as soon as possible. Anyone not observing the rules of the Board of Health should be reported at once. The Progress will be glad to have the names of any who do not obey the edicts and rulings put forth by those who are working night and day to protect our children from the disease.

Abe Martin Says—



A feller should be engaged in some useful occupation an' own at least Four Liberty Bonds before he boasts o' our boys.

The Training of The Years

For more than half a century the County National Bank has met the needs of business men, and cared for the financial affairs of the people of Central Pennsylvania.

It is the oldest bank in Clearfield County.

Its long and honorable history is its promise of competent service in the future.

Your account will be welcomed, whatever its size.

The County National Bank OF CLEARFIELD

Capital, Surplus and Profits Over \$1,200,000.

FOOD CONTROL SAVES PUBLIC IMMENSE SUMS

Two Hundred Million Dollars is Pennsylvania's Share.

"CORNERS" WERE PREVENTED

Food in Plenty Supplied the People by Restriction and Regulation in Supplies and Prices, Mr. Heinz Reports.

The food Administration has saved vast sums for the people of the State as well as insuring them an adequate supply of food. This fact is made clear in the annual report of Howard Heinz, Food Administrator for Pennsylvania, just published. Left to the normal law of supply and demand, prices would have soared far above the level which they have reached, with the natural result that the wealthy would have had a surplus of food and the poor would have been able to buy only the barest necessities. The Food Administration has prevented this by its "fair price list" system; and although they have not been able to keep prices as low as they would have liked, still "corners" in food have been prevented.

Some Astonishing Figures.
In wheat flour there is a normal consumption of about 9,000,000 barrels in Pennsylvania and the Food Administration has by regulation effected a saving in prices of from \$10 to \$12 per barrel. Left to the law of supply and demand flour would have reached a price of \$25 a barrel. This on flour alone, means a saving of at least ninety million dollars to Pennsylvanians.

In sugar the figures are even greater. Uncontrolled the price would have soared to at least 25 cents a pound, as was the case in the Bermudas, and with a normal consumption of seven hundred and twenty million pounds in the State there is shown roughly, a saving of about one hundred million dollars. In these two items alone, the Food Administration saved the people of the State almost two hundred million dollars in actual money.

The Food Administration began in March, 1917, as the Department of Food Supply of the Committee of Public Safety, and Mr. Howard Heinz, of Pittsburgh, was appointed director by the Governor in May of the same year. Mr. Heinz, first assembled an Advisory Committee composed of Lewis S. Sadler, of Carlisle; J. S. Crutchfield, E. V. Babcock, Judge Joseph Buffington, W. L. Clauss, A. W. Mellon, all of Pittsburgh; M. E. Bushong, of Quarryville; C. E. Ewing, of Mt. Union; M. C. Kennedy, of Chambersburg; M. S. McDowell, of State College; Lieutenant Governor Frank B. McClain, of Lancaster; John McSparran, of Harrisburg; E. L. Tuerlin, H. D. Irwin, J. Russell Smith, and Mrs. Charles M. Len, all of Philadelphia.

This organization did most excellent work and continued in existence until August when the United States Food Administration was created by Congress and Herbert Hoover was made United States Food Administrator. The Federal Administration, President Wilson, through Mr. Hoover, appointed Mr. Heinz Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania, and to avoid duplication of effort, it became necessary to form one general organization. Mr. Heinz, immediately organized this department to meet the increased duties which accrued from his Federal appointment and the Food Administration in Pennsylvania is now organized in twenty-one divisions, each under a chief of division, who serves without salary. One of the first works of the Administration was to insure the complete harvesting of the Pennsylvania crops and this was successfully accomplished through school boy labor and other means. The Division of Distribution and Markets successfully established curb markets in the larger cities, and the number of them was increased during the past year.

Conserving State's Food.
In conservation of food a State-wide campaign was begun and the schools, churches, the women of the State, fraternal organizations and every other means of spreading this knowledge was utilized. A Food Demonstration Railroad Train was also operated in the autumn of 1917 during the summer of the present year. It has been attended by remarkable success.

The Division of Enforcement or Legal Department investigates all violations of the food regulations, correcting those which are due to ignorance, and penalizing only the most willful offenders. The work of the division has been vastly supplemented by a corps of field agents or inspectors, recently organized, which has the entire State under surveillance.

The hotels and restaurants have strongly supported the Food Administration and more than eight thousand placard cards which bind their signers to observe the Food Administration regulations are on file. It is estimated that the savings in wheat alone from November, 1917, to May, 1918, was 9,000,000 pounds and of meat more than 8,000,000 pounds. From February to May, 1918, the hotels and restaurants saved about 3,000,000 pounds of sugar.

Stop, think and loosen. Buy! Bondage versus bonds, which? Strike the snare from the Hun! Answer, "I WILL BUY!"

Open 9 A. M. Close 5 P. M.

Leitzinger Bros.

Help Win The War Save Paper, Gas, Tires



The popularity of knitted outer garments has developed with the great out doors habit, which demands clever apparel as a matter of style and protection. In Bradleys you find graceful lines, fineness of materials, and perfection of finish, distinctively knitted into each garment no matter for what purpose you seek an outing garment, or what price you care to pay you will find a Bradley in our line which is exactly suited to your needs.



presents a brilliant array of knitted coats; caps, sets, hoods, jerseys, woolen gloves and socks of smart style and unusual quality.

(See our Window Display)



Bradley KNIT WEAR WEEK

OUT DOOR FUN

depends largely on warm comfortable clothes and everybody in the family, from Dad down to the smallest toddler, enjoys Bradley sweaters. You'll find health and Happiness in your Bradley. No mist is too damp, no wind too keen, no snow too cold for it. You can wear it anywhere and know it looks every inch a thoroughbred.

No. 9090

A big, full fashioned Jumbo with shawl collar and two knit in reinforced pockets. Has a heavy reinforced welted cuff. A medium priced coat that will give a maximum of service popular with both men and women. Brown mix, green mix, dark ox and navy **\$12.00**

Cap No. 1201

Heavy tiger striped Jumbo at **\$1.00**

THE GREAT OUTDOORS IS CALLING YOU—TAKE YOUR BRADLEY AND GO!

For the freedom of action demanded by outdoor sports there is one thoroughly soul satisfying garb—a real Bradley sweater. It's light and warm and stylish, and so well made, there's just no wear out to it. You feel ready for anything in a Bradley—and you are—for it fits in anywhere—in the house or outdoors—riding, skating, or hunting. Come in to our store and examine our stock of this up-to-the-minute sweater line, you will find them conveniently placed for your inspection, on the 1st floor. Sweaters—scarfs—gloves—hose—and caps to match.

SEVEN CASES SPANISH FLU IN CLEARFIELD

(Continued from page One)

and unanimously adopted. It was then decided to appoint a committee of three to work in conjunction with the Board of Health during the emergency and the Chair named the following: Dr. Gordon, A. E. Leitzinger and Ashley Thorn.

The Board of Health then convened in the Firemen's Hall to perfect their arrangements for opening the hospital.

A corps of women were put to work today cleaning the building and sufficient equipment to provide for the immediate needs will be secured tomorrow morning and the institution opened for the reception of patients.

Mrs. R. K. Clees, a former highly competent trained nurse will be placed in charge and will be given what assistance is necessary and can be secured, together with the valued assistance of the ladies of the Children's Aid Society and other civic organizations in the town.

Thus far the local victims of the epidemic are:

Miss Margaret Ward, of Dorey street, one of the DuBois school teachers.

Mrs. Ed. Derminer of Dorey street.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Helmhold & Stewart Snyder Block

J. D. Conrad, of Weaverhurst. C. T. Andrus, of the Walsh Construction company, boarding on Cherry street.

There is one case reported tonight from Curwensville under the care of Dr. Jenkins.

At Morrisdale there are three cases in one family under the care of Dr. Dinger.

Phillipsburg reports one case and three at Chester Hill. The town is closed tight.

At Osceola Dr. Records reports six cases of influenza but no pneumonia.

At Tyrone there are from 120 to 150 cases reported with three deaths thus far.

DuBois is reported as having some fifty cases and several deaths.

Altoona reports 250 cases and five deaths today.

The days report for Lumber City shows six cases in the little brick town.

Persons having single beds, cots, chairs, tables and other furnishings that could be utilized at the emergency hospital should telephone Mrs. F. B. Reed, President of the Children's Aid Society or send them to the Children's Home.

Keep out of crowds, keep the children at home, ventilate your homes and sleeping quarters properly and well and in the case of even a slight cold consult your doctor.

The epidemic shows no sign of abatement but rather appears to be breaking out in every part of the United States. In Philadelphia 1480 new cases developed yesterday and the disease took a toll of 159 lives. Thousands of new cases developed in the state of New Jersey. In the army camps the increase yesterday was the largest since the epidemic started, there being nearly 15,000 new cases. Pottsville and Rynoldsville are under strict quarantine while 1600 cases have been found at Harrisburg.

Bonds fight in the trenches. Now is your time to punish. Buy Bonds and keep them. Send this Loan "way over". They give! You only lend!

WHAT YOU SAVE

When the American people locked up their automobiles for another gasless Sunday, they saved enough money to provide General Pershing's Army with 5000 machine guns, costing \$250 each.

They saved enough money to buy food for the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe for two whole days. They saved enough money to provide General Pershing's army with 2,800,000 hand grenades.

They saved enough money to pay for 35,784 completely equipped rifles which the American Infantryman carries when he goes into conflict.

These figures were revealed in a Treasury statement, appealing to the American public to turn its savings from abstinance into War Savings Stamps or set them aside for investment in Liberty Bonds. The Treasury statement reminded the public that these savings which are being effected are of no value to the Government in its prosecution of the war unless they are made available for its use.

The Fuel Administration reported that the saving of gasoline on just one gasless Sunday amounted to five million gallons which, valued at 25 cents a gallon, meant a saving to American pocketbooks of \$1,250,000. In transportation alone this meant a saving of 625 tank cars for an average haul of two hundred miles.

The rubber saved by giving tires a day's rest would be sufficient to equip 5000 motor trucks for the American Army with tires capable of running five thousand miles.

The Treasury reminder called attention to the fact that labor and material essential to the conduct of the war arise from either of these three sources:

1st, released by abstinance of people. 2d, imported from neutral countries. 3d, obtained by making inroads on accumulated supplies or equipment.

To what extent with which, by saving, we carry on the war by means of current abstinance, we shall know soon when the war is over. Whatever we import we must ultimately pay for through some form of exports, which means that we must later deny ourselves the things that we fail now to deny ourselves. To the extent to which we draw on accumulated supplies or equipment, we are putting ourselves in a worse condition to carry on production when the war is over and competition is again keen. Through the Liberty Bonds and

Germany, Germany has been compelled to pay for the war, to a great extent, through current abstinance. At least she has been prevented from importing commodities to any important extent. On the other hand, Germany has been compelled to use up her accumulated supplies and equipment. Even after using what she has stolen from Belgium, Poland and other invaded countries, Germany will be found to have required copper from her roofs and gutters; her machinery and equipment will be worn out and run down and she must, when the war is over, replenish exhausted capital before she can be properly prepared to turn out any considerable volume of current production.

The moral which the Treasury Department points out as a result of the gasless Sunday is that it is important in our conduct of the war to pay as we go as far as possible by abstinance from current consumption, and that abstinance in itself contributes to the winning of the war only as to that degree with which the money saved is made available to the Government by investment in War Savings Stamps or Liberty Bonds.

But their souls go marching on! FIGHT with your dollars. Buy! Just send them the ammunition! They need MORE bayonets. Your money is your weapon! They give! You only lend!

"BONDS BUILD BOATS"

Think of the millions of tons the Huns, vipers of the sea, have sent to the bottom, from great passenger Lusitanias to unoffending little fishing snappers!

But America and American Labor have sprung to the breach—we are building ships almost by the day!

We need them! We need them to transport the men, the bullets, the food, the clothes—they form the bridge across the sea—and three thousand miles of it to cover!

We have thrilled the world, with our beginning and stricken the enemy from the lips of the beast at Berlin. You must keep it up! Bonds will buy the steel, the wood, the concrete. Bonds will drive the rivets, and set our flag at the mast-head of the greatest merchant fleet that ever rode the seas.

Well, then, don't put it off 'till tomorrow, buy bonds today with every cent you can get together. Then pledge to buy more bonds on the installment plan with all you can save.

The Fourth Liberty Loan Committee Appeals in this Influenza Crisis to the Patriotic People of CLEARFIELD!

We are shorn by necessity of the natural channels for reaching you to ask your subscription to Bonds of this Fourth Liberty Loan. All gatherings are called off! The loyal volunteer workers cannot see you—you will have to see them!

Therefore, People of Clearfield, it is squarely up to YOU personally, individually to come forward at ONCE and buy the full amount of Bonds you were going to take anyway!

Go to your employer, to any Bank or Trust Company, to any business place, or store, to any Booth, and BUY without waiting for someone to SELL you Liberty Bonds!

Now Is The Accepted Time!

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

Classified Ads For Everybody

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1912 Model Ford Touring car. Body in fair condition. Tires, good. Engine recently overhauled and in excellent shape. Full kit of tools. Get this car at your own price from M. N. O. c/o Progress. \$29-45-pd.

FOR SALE—Horse, wagon and harness. For information see Nick Pratt, Kerr Addition, Clearfield, Pa. 02-4t-pd.

FOR SALE—A second hand steam heating boiler, capacity 900. Can be converted to water heat. Apply 405 Cherry street. 02-4t-pd.

FARM FOR SALE—Farm of fifty-five acres half under cultivation, together with stock and implements. Team of horses, two cows and other stock. Apply to Wilson Swatsworth, O'Shanter, Pa. 03-6tp.

PIGS FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey pigs four weeks old. Registered stock. H. El Shmidt, Shawville, Pa. 04-6tp.

FOR SALE—Harley-Davidson motorcycle in good condition. Good reason for selling, owner leaving town. Call at 113 Nichols street, Clearfield. 05-1t.

HELP WANTED

GOVERNMENT NEEDS 12,000 clerks at Washington. Examinations Pennsylvania in October. Salary \$1200. Experience unnecessary. Men and women desiring government positions write for free particulars J. C. Leon and (former Civil Service examiner), 1212 Xenos building Washington, D.C. 510-1p.

WANTED—For general stores in central Pennsylvania. Experienced manager also experienced bookkeeper capable of handling large volume of business, clerks and drivers; high salaries paid. Give age past experience and whether married or single. Answer 'general stores' care of this paper. 830-6tp.

WANTED—By High School girl, a place to stay and work for board. No heavy work. Call H. & C. phone 189x for information. 04-1tc.

WANTED—Stationary boiler line-shaft at power house. Apply Penn Public Service Co., Clearfield. 05-3tc.

WANTED

CASH FOR OLD FALSE TEETH (Broken or not)
I pay \$2.00 to \$25.00 per set, also highest prices for Bridges, Crowns, Watches Diamonds, Old Gold, Silver and Platinum. Send NOW and receive CASH by return mail, your goods returned if price is unsatisfactory.
L. Mazer, 2007 S. 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOUND

FOUND—Small Corbin key with 1200 thereon. Owner can get same at The Progress office by calling and paying for this notice.

LOST

LOST—Light tan pocketbook with strap across back. Lost out of car on Locust or Second streets. Return to Flegal's store, please. 04-2tc.

From midnight tonight German spies are to be barred from entering without special permits the half-mile zones surrounding all Federal forts, camps, arsenals, aircraft workshops, Government or naval vessels, navy yards, and plants engaged in war work in all part of the United States.

Buy Liberty Bonds!

Your country needs all your money therefore it's up to you to save all you can on your magazines.

I have several saving plans on magazine clubs. Ask me about them.

TAYLOR
The Magazine Man.

WAR COSTS AND WAR DEBT

Not All Our Liberty Loans Are
Shot Away.

MOSTLY STABLE INVESTMENT

Records Show That Our Government is Putting Greater Part of Loans into Ships, Loans to Allies, Buildings, Railways and Other Lasting Things.

By THEODORE H. PRICE,
in The Outlook.

As we are entering upon the campaign for the sale of the Fourth Liberty Loan, it is altogether appropriate that we should take account of what two years of war will have cost us and determine, if we can, in how far and how speedily our expenditures can be recovered under peace conditions when they shall have been established.

American pride in the widely advertised wealth of the country has not only led us to be lavish in spending, but it has induced more or less exaggeration in the current estimates of the war's cost. Popular feeling is expressed by the remark, "Hang the expense! let us lick the Hun," and many people, having come to believe that victory was largely a matter of money, have felt a certain satisfaction in reading of the unnumbered billions that are being disbursed.

To a certain extent the growth of this feeling has been encouraged by the newspapers, until the editors as well as the public have become careless of the facts. Thus in the New York "Times" of July 23, under the headline "American War Bill Now Fifty Billion," there was published a Washington despatch dated July 22, from which the following is a quotation:

"In the first year the expenditure amounted to \$18,879,177,012, while Congress has authorized for the second year ending June 30, 1919, appropriations amounting to approximately \$30,000,000,000."

This statement and others like it have been widely printed, and the reaction of the public mind seems to indicate that most people are rather well pleased with the wealth and munificence that are implied.

It would nevertheless be a very serious matter if we were dissipating our National wealth at the rate named. The fact is we are not spending any such sum for war, and much of what we are spending is being invested in the interest-bearing obligations of our allies, which are presumably good, and in ships, shipyards, terminals, warehouses, railways, and other things that will be valuable and productive long after peace is declared.

The amounts that are being spent constructively or invested in the interest-bearing debt of other nations cannot be accurately ascertained at present, but the total is large and may be approximated. We know, for instance, that Congress has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to loan \$10,000,000,000 to our Allies, and that the credits already placed at their disposal aggregate about \$7,000,000,000.

These loans all bear interest at a rate one-half per cent in excess of what our Government is paying. A statement obtained from the Shipping Board indicates that the Government will own the following property as of August 1, 1919:

Steel ships delivered,	5,888,835 tons	\$1,077,727,000
Wood and concrete ships delivered,	1,627,500 tons	309,412,500
Ships on ways and fitting out afloat:		
Steel, 4,000,000 tons,		400,000,000
Wood, 1,300,000 "		117,000,000
Concrete, 750,000 "		56,250,000
Shipyards and plants...		200,000,000
Houses		100,000,000
		\$2,260,889,500

To this statement there is appended a memorandum reading as follows: "In addition there will be an undetermined but quite large amount of money which will be tied up in equipment bought and paid for but not yet put in ships."

Probably we shall be well within the mark in assuming that our investment in ships and shipyards a year hence will be at least \$2,750,000,000, and this will not include the enormous additions that have been made to our Navy. Then there are the military warehouses that the War Department is constructing in the United States, and the docks, warehouses, and railways that have been built in France as well as in some other European countries. Very few people realize that there is a complete American-owned and built railway system now in operation in France, which includes lines running to the front from three different French ports at which enormous terminals have been erected at American expense with American labor.

These railways are equipped with American cars and engines, are operated by American soldiers, and it is said that one of them is being developed into a trans-European trunk line that will shorten the time between Havre and Rome by twenty-four hours. The accuracy of this statement cannot be vouched for, but from the meager information obtainable it seems safe to estimate the cost of our permanently productive investments in Europe at \$1,000,000,000. An official statement from the War Department puts the outlay upon

warehouse construction in the United States "completed or in process planned to facilitate the speedy handling of materials for the use of the Army" at "approximately \$218,000,000."

With a few exceptions, the buildings are permanent structures of concrete brick and steel, they are equipped with railway sidings and all the latest devices for the movement of goods in peace as well as in war times, and the facilities that they will provide will no doubt greatly increase the speed with which the vessels of the merchant fleet we are building can be loaded and unloaded both now and hereafter when we shall have recovered the place that we formerly held among the maritime nations of the world.

Other permanently productive investments that are being made as a result of the war include such enterprises as the plant for subtracting nitrogen from the air that is being built at Muscle Shoals at a probable ultimate cost of \$30,000,000, a powder factory which will involve an outlay of \$124,000,000 and which is being designed so that it can be used for the manufacture of fertilizers, and scores of gun and ammunition works that are owned by the Government and can be converted to the uses of peace. Finally, there is the capital that the Government has set aside for the War Finance Corporation, the Railroad "Revolving Fund," and the Grain Purchasing Corporation, which, though included in our war costs, is being safely and productively employed and will be returnable to the Treasury in the process of post-bellum liquidation.

Of course, it may be urged, and properly, that a large allowance should be made for the depreciation of these assets, and the policy of treating them as dead investments is undoubtedly wise, but that policy is keeping us in a position that will make the obligations of the United States Government the most besought investments in the world the moment that their further issuance becomes unnecessary.

The question is not one of their repayment, but of how rapidly they may be repaid without bringing about a credit contraction that will create depression. In fact, one of the things chiefly to be feared is that the lessons of industrial efficiency and personal economy learned during the war will enable us to reacquire wealth so rapidly that we will pay off the public debt too fast, and thereby defeat an undoubtedly inflated situation so suddenly that credit will be prostrated.

This was what happened after our Civil War and brought about the panic of 1873. Men can adjust themselves to almost any change, provided it is not too sudden. Deflation is desirable and inevitable, but it should not be so accelerated that it will result in shock and dislocation.

Including the men who are fighting and the men and women who are working to keep them supplied with food and war materials, some 30,000,000 people are probably engaged in work that is, in a sense, unproductive. When these people are returned to the ranks of productive industry, the rapidity with which they will be able to create wealth will be astonishing. For their efficiency will be greatly increased by the new methods that have been introduced and the devices and economies that have been adopted to speed up and augment war production.

The study that has been given to scientific economy and the results that have been attained are not generally understood or appreciated. In Washington there are two organizations within the War Industries Board that have done remarkable work along these lines. One is the Conservation Division, formerly the Commercial Economy Board, of which A. M. Shaw is chief. The other is the Resources and Conversion Section, whose chief is Charles A. Otis.

The function of the first-named board has been to eliminate the surplusage of styles and sizes made and sold in the manufacture and distribution of stable articles, upon the theory that a multiplicity of styles involved waste in production, unnecessarily stimulated the demand, and compelled merchants to carry stocks that tied up millions, and perhaps billions, of capital that was needed for the prosecution of the war.

To induce the manufacturers to make the changes and introduce the reforms recommended time has, of course, been required, but as their advantages became apparent the resistance has diminished, and in many different lines of trade the simplifications that have already been effected will save an enormous amount of labor and material, which means, in the last analysis, a more rapid creation of wealth. Thus about two thousand different sizes and types of plows and tillage implements have been eliminated and a great reduction in the variety of other agricultural implements hitherto manufactured has been effected. The sizes and types of automobile tires produced have already been reduced from 297 to 33, and it is expected that within two years only nine standard descriptions will be manufactured.

There were formerly six hundred sizes and types of metal bedsteads made. Now only thirty are produced, and the metal tubing used in their manufacture has been standardized so that its cost will be substantially reduced.

The color, height, and variety of shoes has been reduced by at least half, with a corresponding reduction in the cost of production. Each manufacturer of paint and varnish is now restricting his product to thirty-two shades of house paint and ten grades of varnish, as against nearly 100 different varieties formerly produced.

To save cans the half-gallon and many of the smaller-sized packages have been eliminated. In the manufacture of hardware,

where the number of styles and sizes hitherto produced was almost infinite, the reduction will average 50 per cent. The number of items in one saw manufacturer's catalogue has been reduced by 70 per cent. In the stove and furnace trade 75 per cent of the types and sizes have been cut out, and those remaining require the least iron and steel for their production.

In men's and women's clothing the simplification of styles agreed upon will reduce the material required by from 12 to 25 per cent, and by restricting the sizes of samples about 3,450,000 yards of cloth will be saved annually. The high price of tin has led to a great reduction in its use for solder. Babbitt metal, bronze, tin-foil, etc., and silk dyes have learned that they can get along with 30 per cent of the tin formerly used in giving luster and weight to certain grades of silk. Great economy has been effected by inducing manufacturers to standardize the size of the boxes in which their goods are packed. Waist manufacturers, for example, are packing two or three waists in a box instead of one. This will save probably two-thirds of the freight space formerly used for shipping waists. Similar economies of shipping space have been effected in many other lines of business.

In the delivery of goods substantial economies have also been secured by the partial abolition of "C O D" and "on approval" deliveries, as well as by reducing the number of daily wagon trips, and price concessions to those customers who acquire the "cash and carry" habit have also reduced the retailer's cost of distribution.

The list of these innovations could be greatly lengthened, but from those described a clear idea may be had of the enormous saving in the cost of manufacturing and distributing goods that has been effected in almost every department of trade.

All these innovations are essentially methods of saving labor, and if they are not abandoned after the war they will add enormously to the wealth creating power of the Nation, for wealth is but labor in a concrete and useful form.

The work of the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board is along similar but divergent lines. As a result of the specialization of industry practiced in this country there are hundreds and thousands of factories that make different parts of the things that are assembled and completed in other factories. The automobile industry, for instance, has become specialized to an amazing degree.

One consequence of this specialization has been a great waste of transportation. A similar instance of this is the pig iron required for the steel that will be ultimately used to make the saws in an Alabama cotton gin.

It may be noted at Birmingham, shipped to Pittsburgh as "pig," and there converted into sheet steel. Thence it might be sent to Philadelphia to be made into saws, and then again back to its point of origin, Alabama, where it is worn out taking the seed from the cotton.

In many cases there is a still greater waste of transportation, and in one instance the same material transmitted by successive manufacturing processes is known to have been shipped back and forth over nearly identical routes some eleven times before it became part of the finished article and was put to use.

To eliminate this unnecessary transportation where possible, in so far as the manufacture of war material is concerned, is the task to which Mr. Otis has addressed himself, and he is succeeding so well that he will probably effect a lasting revolution in American industry that will save hundreds of millions annually both during the war and afterward.

But it would take a book to describe all the scientific economies that have been learned or evolved from the experience of the war. We have been taught to save coal, to utilize by-products, to use corn instead of wheat for bread, to eat less meat and sugar and to live healthier lives, to wear old clothes and wear them out, and to earn more by increasing our production, and spend less by decreasing our consumption.

By the saving in labor thus effected we have been able to supply the manpower necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, and by the practice of the unnumbered economies that are rapidly becoming habits we have been able to follow a "pay-as-you-go" policy in meeting the war's expenses and to loan some \$7,000,000,000 or more to our allies besides. The experience has been salutary, its lessons will not be forgotten, and the record thus far indicates that we will be able to recreate the wealth destroyed and pay the debts incurred within a surprisingly short time after the re-establishment of peace.

We Will Name Tanks.

Ten American armored tanks to be used in France against the Germans will be named after Pennsylvania counties. These names will be chosen during the Liberty Loan drive and the ten counties having the highest percentage of population subscribing to the loan will have the privilege of naming these ten tanks.

The method of choosing the names will not be outlined by the district officials, but will be left to each of the ten winning counties to determine for itself.

Rake and scrape the dollars together.

Bonds are insurance for FREE-
DOM!

Make them know your heart is in it.

"Tell it to the Marines" with Bonds. But their souls go marching on! FIGHT with your dollars. Buy! Just send them the ammunition!

TODAY'S CASUALTIES

SUNDAY LIST

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary forces today:

Killed in action	155
Missing in action	200
Wounded severely	295
Died from wounds	69
Died from airplane accident	1
Died from accident and other causes	10
Died of disease	30
Wounded, degree undetermined	3
Wounded slightly	1
Prisoners	7
Total	761

The following Pennsylvanians are in today's list:

KILLED IN ACTION

Corp. Ross Overdorf, Reading.
John A. Harkcom, New Providence.
Pictor Iwanicki, Ford City.
Thomas Antonelli, Glen Lyon.
Thomas M. Patterson, Pittsburgh.

MISSING IN ACTION

Mech. George W. Linsey, Emlenton.
Antanas Gudzinis, Homestead.
Jacob C. Gross, Philadelphia.
Henry O. Hincley, Peckville.
Serafin Siemenkowicz, Scranton.
John E. Sweigert, Fremont.
Oscar Peterson, McKeesport.
Claud W. McCracken, Mercer.
Samuel Wiener, Philadelphia.
John T. McCloskey, Philadelphia.

WOUNDED SEVERELY

Sgt. Alexander Olaszewski, Shenandoah.
Sgt. Paul J. Klinepeter, Harrisburg.
Corp. Frederick W. Howden, Homestead.

Corp. William L. Hurley, Wilson.
George Clorley, Nanty Glo.
John M. Gugs, Philadelphia.
William C. Lugg, Pen Argyl.
Antoni Soberay, New Kensington.
Frank M. Tussey, McAleystown.
Joseph White, Philadelphia.
William C. Dean, Easton.
Wallace P. Durain, Philadelphia.
William S. Wellar, Greenville.
Joseph Winnicz, Pittsburgh.
John Geary, Pittsburgh.
Walter E. Bergenstock, Allentown.
Boyd R. Gill, Pleasant Gap.
Stanley Golomb, Pittston.
John A. Reinhard, Allentown.
Earl F. Rushell, Alexandria.
Robert R. Kishbaugh, Berwick.
William A. March, Jr., Philadelphia.
Peter Terri, Mahony City.
Roderick C. Troxell, Allentown.

DIED FROM WOUNDS

Lt. Howard T. Baker, Williamsport.
Cook Ignacy Zacharewicz, Blackfield, Somerset County.
Henry A. Barnum, Scottsdale.
Raymond T. Kelly, Johnstown.
Bruce E. Say, Parkers Landing.

DIED OF DISEASE

Lt. William T. Morton, Wilkensburg.
Francis B. Ellis, Monongahela.
Joseph Blockus, Hanlock Creek.
Nels B. Burgeson, Titusville.

PRISONERS

John R. Musselman, Rhorsburg.

Republicans and Democrats of Massachusetts are to hold their State platform conventions today, the Republicans meeting in Boston and the Democrats in Worcester.

Owing to the war, the proposed celebration of the semi-centennial of the founding of Cornell University, which was to have opened today, has been indefinitely postponed.

Centennial anniversary of the meeting of the first state legislature of Illinois.

Condensed Report of THE CLEARFIELD TRUST COMPANY

Made to the Commissioner of Banking
September 21st, 1918

Resources	
Investments	\$1,899,347.97
Cash on hand	121,131.44
Cash in banks	245,179.27
Overdrafts	559.08
	\$2,266,217.76
Liabilities	
Capital	\$ 150,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	221,975.47
Due to banks	16,301.26
Reserved for taxes, etc.,	7,907.84
Deposits	1,870,013.19
Dividends Unpaid	20.00
	\$2,266,217.76

Officers
A. W. Lee President
George R. Bigler Vice President
P. T. Davis Treasurer

Directors
George R. Bigler
E. C. Davis
H. B. Douglas
A. J. Hagerty
A. W. Lee
S. I. Snyder
Chas. T. Kurtz
G. Webb Shillingford
Frank G. Harris
Frederick B. Kerr
Clement W. Smith
John W. Wrigley
A. E. Woolridge

Watch This Space

Tomorrow for

Big Advertisement A. W. LEONARDSON CO.

Two Thrifty Items That Will Appeal To You

Dainty Neckwear to Save The Price of A New Dress

Making last year's suit or dress do duty this season is one of the problems that confronts many a Clearfield woman this Fall and this neckwear of ours will go a long way toward helping solve the puzzle.

One of these dainty georgette or lace collar and cuff sets on that dress or suit will add much to the appearance and make this same suit or dress look fresher and newer. Priced from 25c to \$1.50.



Silk and Chamoisette Gloves

These are gloves that will wear as long if not longer than kid and they're thrifter in that the first cost is much lower than the ever-increasing cost of kid-skin.

Ross & Woods THE HOME OF THE EDUCATOR SHOE

Here's the Money, Uncle Sam



What a great thing it is, we've got that six billion and plenty more, if more is needed to blot the Hun from the fair face of our world.

What a thrill it gives one's heart these days just to be an American—just to know that we are part and parcel of the people who have gone so unreservedly into the holies war a nation ever waged.

How bounteously the Giver of all Things has blessed us.

How joyfully we give back, for His work, a little part of the riches He has showered on us.

Have you bought your Liberty Bond yet?

WILLIAM F. POWELL SECOND STREET

DO UNTO OTHERS AS YE WOULD HAVE OTHERS DO UNTO YOU AND YOU WILL DO YOUR PART TO WIPE OUT THE SPANISH FLU

Extra! SEVEN CASES SPANISH FLU ARE FOUND IN CLEARFIELD

ALLIES MAKE BIG GAIN ON WESTERN FRONT AS HUNS ASK ARMISTICE

BULLETIN

Wire trouble prevents a detailed statement of the war developments on the Western Front today. However, readers of the morning papers are assured that only successes have marked the day for the Allies. Among those making big gains and taking prisoners are the Americans, the French and the Belgians.

Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 6. Bulletin.—Addressing a proclamation to his army and navy, Emperor William today stated in view of their defeat in Macedonia and the Bulgarian debacle he had decided to again approach the Allied enemies with a peace proposal.

The above is the only follow-up to the proposed armistice asked for by Prince Max of Baden, the new German Chancellor. Up to a late hour this evening everything regarding the peace proposal of the German nation is very vague. All rumors to the effect that Austria has surrendered or that Germany will accept any or all of President Wilson's peace terms at this time are without foundation.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey have resolved simultaneously to ask President Wilson to make representations in their interests for a general armistice and negotiations for a general peace, according to a Berne dispatch to the Havas Agency.

Amsterdam, Oct. 5.—The immediate suspension of hostilities has been proposed by the imperial German Chancellor, Prince Maximilian, in the Reichstag, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Tjld. The Entente Allies are to be asked to state their terms. The Chancellor's proposal embraced also the dispatch of plenipotentiaries to a neutral arbitration and disarmament.

The plenipotentiaries are further to be empowered to discuss the creation of a Federal Austria, the right of self-determination for Russian frontier States, the restoration and indemnification of Belgium, autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine and the return of the German colonies.

The terms of the Entente Allies will be asked at the same time with the object of forming a basis for the consideration of these important questions.

Stockholm, Oct. 5.—Prince Maximilian, of Baden, the new imperial German Chancellor, is willing to accept President Wilson's fourteen peace conditions, according to reports received from Berlin by circles closely connected with the Foreign Office here, even though this for many reasons may not be thoroughly demonstrated in his statement before the Reichstag.

LIBERTY BOND NEWS OF INTEREST TO YOU

YOU DON'T NEED ACTUAL CASH TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS

When the boy from your block goes over the top to grapple with the Hun he starts at 4:45 o'clock in the morning. And nobody makes a speech to him, or holds a parade to stimulate him. His tip sergeant passes the word and he goes.

Uncle Sam has put it up to you to do your job in defeating the Hun by buying Liberty Bonds. It's 4:45 in the morning for you! It's impossible now for any one to make speeches to you, or hold parades to arouse you. Up now and over the top!

Go to the nearest bank or trust company—it doesn't matter at all whether you're known there or not—or stop at one of the Liberty Loan booths. Give your name and address and the amount of bonds you want. THAT MAKES YOU A REGULAR AMERICAN, and Uncle Sam will decorate you with a little button to prove it.

You don't need actual money. The bank or trust company with which you deal will take payments in small installments.

If you've got the money however the bank or trust company will hand you your bonds immediately.

BOARD OF HEALTH JUSTIFIED

The insistence on the part of our Board of Health that our schools, churches, and all other public meetings close their doors is justified now since it has developed that we have several cases of the dreaded Spanish influenza in our city. The opposition voiced to the wishes of the Board of Health were all sincere but little did most of the people realize the seriousness of the national situation. The spread of the disease has surpassed anything in its line that was ever experienced in history. To have a few cases is to have hundreds if our experience is at all like that of other places where the disease has broken out.

There is no need for the people of Clearfield to become panic-stricken or worried over our situation as, fortunately, by the action of the board of health, an immediate large spread of the disease is unlikely or the likelihood is minimized by their being no church or Sunday school today. Then again we should remember that worry and fear brings wornout bodies which are a ready prey to the disease so we must keep in good spirits and cheerfully obey every request and ruling of our board of health and take every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease and render ourselves immune from its inroads.

We must all pull in the same direction and that direction is in whatever way the health authorities direct. Let there be no travelling in or out of town and no visitations between houses. Be quick to report any illness to the board of health.

THE MASTER STROKE OF THE HUN

Germany could not have selected a more propitious time for her latest peace or rather armistice proposal than today. Always the master strategist in skillful diplomacy and cunning, shrewd practices among nations, her latest attempt to throw dust in the eyes of her pursuers surpasses anything she has tried in the past. She has come to thoroughly understand two things:

That the United States is determined to bring her to her knees; and

That any proposal such as that made by Prince Max would have been wholly unacceptable from the lips of Von Hertling.

Through her intelligence office she has learned that the United States is now in the midst of the flotation of our largest Liberty Bond issue and also that a nation-wide epidemic of Spanish influenza is crippling, not only our floating of that loan but the training of the troops that will eventually clear every acre of Belgian and French soil and lay waste the domain of the Kaiser.

On the western front Germany is meeting defeat, a defeat which her troops are unable to turn into victory or even into a draw. The only weapon left in the hands of the militarists are political and diplomatic strategy and with this Pharisaical plea for an armistice from the new Chancellor the militarists hope to obtain a cessation of hostilities which will give them a breathing spell.

There is no doubt that Germany desires peace but an armistice proposal coming from a wolf in sheep's clothing at a time when our bond campaign and our war preparation is already impaired by an epidemic can only be taken to mean that Germany is seeking to put another sprig in our feverish war activities. Prince Max is reported to have asked or intends to ask peace terms of the Allies and we must remember this:

Germany already has our peace terms as outlined by President Wilson recently. The people of the United States cannot and will not permit an armistice for a re-statement of our peace terms.

The proposal of Prince Max is to a certain extent an indication of the sad plight the German rulers realize they are in, but it is another effort towards a bargain peace and cannot be considered.

In the early days of the war, before the soil of France had been made hallowed by the blood of our heroic thousands of boys in khaki, we believe our government might have hearkened to such a plea. It has all the earmarks of coming from a people sick and tired of war and wearied by the prospect for the future; but from past experiences we must treat it in the light of an overture from a supposedly blind man who is sharply eyeing us through his smoked glasses.

The people of the United States can be satisfied only with terms modeled after the Bulgarian surrender.

ALMOST WHAT IT USED TO BE

Yes, we all remember the good old days when we had just as much real pleasure in life and just a little bit more; those days when Sunday was a real day of rest and worship and you no more thought of missing church than you would missing your dinner. That was the day before gasoline buggies with their attendant expense; but the old, two-seater surrey rode pretty comfortable at that. We didn't hurry to get down town in the morning for a cigar or a paper costing nine cents each but were content with a big, juicy apple and the latest copy of the Farm Journal or the Youth's Companion. Of late years our grandmothers have shuddered with the growing wickedness of the world and some of those good old souls continue to refuse to keep pace with the iniquitous world when it comes to Saturday midnight. Let us lapse into reverie for a moment and we can see that old-time Sunday dinner. We didn't go to a hotel or restaurant for it then. Once or twice a year, if we chanced to be Methodists, the preacher would be there to help enjoy it and if mother happened to be a pretty good cook he was there often; but who could blame him for that. If our good old grandmothers could be here with us this afternoon we believe she would enjoy this Sunday. While she would be denied her church she would find no noise on the street, little evidence of a disregard for her Sabbath day code and best of all she would find many a daddy around the fireside who otherwise would be at his club or at one of the other Sunday loafing places.

It has taken a war to work these transformations in our living. War has triumphed over the work of the ministers who have ever been the guiding spirits in helping us to see the real joys of life. We are learning and when the war is over we will know our ministers of the gospel better and as we should have known them long ago.

NEW CHILDRENS HOME IS TAKEN FOR EMERGENCY HOSPITAL BY OFFICERS

The Spanish influenza epidemic has arrived in Clearfield. Local doctors discovered seven cases of real sure-enough influenza up to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

As is usual with the disease, it is not located in a single section or neighborhood but is scattered throughout the town.

One of the cases was found on Mill Road on the West Side, two in East End and the other four in different sections of the other wards.

Just as soon as the disease was discovered the Board of Health was notified and President Dr. Reiley got busy at once. After consulting with Dr. John W. Gordon, local representative of the State Health Board and County Medical Inspector, it was decided that an emergency hospital was absolutely necessary and a request was made of the Children's Aid Society for the use of their fine new home on South Second street. The good ladies very promptly consented to the use of the home for this important and necessary purpose.

The borough authorities were then acquainted with the state of affairs and Mayor Chase, President of Council Pletcher and Borough Solicitor Urey got busy at once. President Pletcher immediately issued a call for a special meeting of Council which was scheduled for 7.30 this evening.

TO PREVENT INFLUENZA
 * To Prevent Influenza—Get a nasal atomizer from your druggist and an ounce or two of tincture of iodine. Mix two teaspoonsful of this and one teaspoonful of salt in a quart of warm water. Spray nose and throat with this night and morning.
 * Keep warm. Keep out of crowds. Eat and sleep well. Breathe fresh air.
TO STOP IT—Go to bed immediately. Get a doctor as soon as you can. Keep quiet. Keep warm. Keep the bowels open. Shut the doors. Open the windows. Notify the board of health.

The meeting was attended by Mayor Chase, Borough Solicitor Urey and the following members of Council: Messrs Pletcher, Gordon, Gallaher, Leitinger, Thompson, Graham, Walters, Thorn, Hopper, Lucas and Williams.

The Board of Health was represented by Dr. Reiley, Messrs. E. W. Hess, Ward Logan, E. B. Ferguson and Acting Health Officer Cowder.

The following representatives of the Children's Aid Society were also present: President, Mrs. F. B. Reed, Mrs. A. B. Weaver, Mrs. H. B. Hartwick, Mrs. H. P. Dowler, Mrs. Warren Partridge, Mrs. R. K. Clees.

Drs. S. J. Waterhouse and John W. Gordon and F. B. Reed and H. B. Hartwick were also present.

President of Council Pletcher stated that the purpose of the meeting was to take the necessary action toward assisting in the stamping out of the Spanish influenza which had already broken out in our town. He then called upon Dr. Reiley, President of the Board of Health who told of conditions as they really exist and presented the following resolution which had been adopted at a meeting of the Board of Health held in the Fireman's Hall.

Whereas there is now existing a prevalence in the Borough of Clearfield of the contagious disease known as Spanish Influenza creating a necessity for the establishment of an emergency hospital, and whereas the owners of the new building in Lawrence township, known as the Children's Home have donated the same to the Board of Health to be used as an emergency hospital during the continuance of said epidemic.

Now therefore be it resolved that this board with the consent of the Council of the Borough of Clearfield establish an emergency hospital in said Children's Home and that we make provisions and regulations for the maintenance and management of the same.

Dr. Reiley told of the wide-spread of the disease and the orders of the State Health authorities regarding same. He spoke of the danger here in Clearfield where we have but one-half our quota of doctors. He said that on account of the virulence of the disease and its rapid spread it was impossible to think of accommodating influenza patients at the Clearfield Hospital. In fact two patients had to be removed from there to their homes this morning on that account and an emergency hospital was a real necessity as in case of an epidemic the patients would have to be grouped to receive medical attention and nurses care.

Mr. Thompson then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Council of the Borough of Clearfield grant consent to the Board of Health, for the establishment of an emergency hospital in the building known as the Children's Home in Lawrence township during the prevalence of the present epidemic of Spanish influenza, under such rules and regulations as said Board of Health may make for the maintenance and management of same. The motion was seconded by Mr. Graham.

(Continued on Page Two)

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SUNDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1918.

A FOOL THERE WAS

And he said "it's nothing but the old-fashioned grip," and went on visiting his neighbor and living his own life without regard to the rights of others. Well the rest of the story is only that which we have seen in other situations such as that which confronts Clearfield today. This is one of the types of ignorance which must be stamped out at once and the purpose of The Progress in printing a paper tonight is to nip in the bud just such foolish statements as this. The help of every citizen is asked in an effort to put an end to Spanish influenza as soon as possible. Anyone not observing the rules of the Board of Health should be reported at once. The Progress will be glad to have the names of any who do not obey the edicts and rulings put forth by those who are working night and day to protect our children from the disease.

Abe Martin Says—



A feller should be engaged in some useful occupation an' own at least Four Liberty Bonds before he boasts o' our boys.

The Training of The Years

For more than half a century the County National Bank has met the needs of business men, and cared for the financial affairs of the people of Central Pennsylvania.

It is the oldest bank in Clearfield County.

Its long and honorable history is its promise of competent service in the future.

Your account will be welcomed, whatever its size.

The County National Bank OF CLEARFIELD

Capital, Surplus and Profits Over \$1,200,000.

FOOD CONTROL SAVES PUBLIC IMMENSE SUMS

Two Hundred Million Dollars is Pennsylvania's Share.

"CORNERS" WERE PREVENTED

Food in Plenty Supplied the People by Restriction and Regulation in Supplies and Prices, Mr. Heinz Reports.

The food Administration has saved vast sums for the people of the State as well as insuring them an adequate supply of food. This fact is made clear in the annual report of Howard Heinz, Food Administrator for Pennsylvania, just published. Left to the normal law of supply and demand, prices would have soared far above the level which they have reached, with the natural result that the wealthy would have had a surplus of food and the poor would have been able to buy only the bare necessities.

Some Astonishing Figures.
In wheat flour there is a normal consumption of about 9,000,000 barrels in Pennsylvania and the Food Administration has by regulation effected a saving in prices of from \$10 to \$12 per barrel. Left to the law of supply and demand flour would have reached a price of \$25 a barrel. This on flour alone, means a saving of at least ninety million dollars to Pennsylvanians.

In sugar the figures are even greater. Uncontrolled the price would have soared to at least 25 cents a pound, as was the case in the Bermudas, and with a normal consumption of seven hundred and twenty million pounds in the State there is shown roughly, a saving of about one hundred million dollars. In these two items alone, the Food Administration saved the people of the State almost two hundred million dollars in actual money.

The Food Administration began in March, 1917, as the Department of Food Supply of the Committee of Public Safety, and Mr. Howard Heinz, of Pittsburgh, was appointed director by the Governor in May of the same year. Mr. Heinz, first assembled an Advisory Committee composed of Lewis S. Sadler, of Carlisle; J. S. Crutchfield, E. V. Babcock, Judge Joseph Buffington, W. L. Clouse, A. W. Mellon, all of Pittsburgh; M. E. Bushong, of Quarryville; C. E. Ewing, of Mt. Union; M. C. Kennedy, of Chambersburg; M. S. McDowell, of State College; Lieutenant Governor Frank B. McClain, of Lancaster; John McSparran, of Harrisburg; E. L. Tuerlin, H. D. Irwin, J. Russell Smith, and Mrs. Charles M. Len, all of Philadelphia.

The Federal Administration.
President Wilson, through Mr. Hoover, appointed Mr. Heinz Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania, and to avoid duplication of effort, it became necessary to form one general organization. Mr. Heinz, immediately organized this department to meet the increased duties which accrued from his Federal appointment and the Food Administration in Pennsylvania is now organized in twenty-one divisions, each under a chief of division, who serves without salary.

One of the first works of the Administration was to insure the complete harvesting of the Pennsylvania crops and this was successfully accomplished through school boy labor and other means. The Division of Distribution and Markets successfully established curb markets in the larger cities, and the number of them was increased during the past year.

Conserving State's Food.
In conservation of food a State-wide campaign was begun and the schools, churches, the women of the State, fraternal organizations and every other means of spreading this knowledge was utilized. A Food Demonstration Railroad Train was also operated in the autumn of 1917 during the summer of the present year. It has been attended by remarkable success.

The Division of Enforcement or Legal Department investigates all violations of the food regulations, correcting those which are due to ignorance, and penalizing only the most willful offenders. The work of the division has been vastly supplemented by a corps of field agents or inspectors, recently organized, which has the entire State under surveillance.

The hotels and restaurants have strongly supported the Food Administration and more than eight thousand placard cards which bind their signers to observe the Food Administration regulations are on file. It is estimated that the savings in wheat alone from November, 1917, to May, 1918, was 9,000,000 pounds and of meat more than 8,000,000 pounds. From February to May, 1918, the hotels and restaurants saved about 3,000,000 pounds of sugar.

Stop, think and loosen. Buy! Bondage versus bonds, which? Strike the snare from the Hun! Answer, "I WILL BUY!"

Open 9 A. M.
Close 5 P. M.

Leitzinger Bros.

Help Win The War
Save Paper, Gas, Buy Bonds



presents a brilliant array of knitted coats; caps, sets, hoods, jerseys, woolen gloves and socks of smart style and unusual quality.

(See our Window Display)



No. 9090

A big, full fashioned Jumbo with shawl collar and two knit in reinforced pockets. Has a heavy reinforced welted cuff. A medium priced coat that will give a maximum of service popular with both men and women. Brown mix, green mix, dark ox and navy **\$12.00**

Cap No. 1201

Heavy tiger striped Jumbo at **\$1.00**

THE GREAT OUTDOORS IS CALLING YOU—TAKE YOUR BRADLEY AND GO!

For the freedom of action demanded by outdoor sports there is one thoroughly soul satisfying garb—a real Bradley sweater. It's light and warm and stylish, and so well made, there's just no wear out to it. You feel ready for anything in a Bradley—and you are—for it fits in anywhere—in the house or outdoors—riding, skating, or hunting. Come in to our store and examine our stock of this up-to-the-minute sweater line, you will find them conveniently placed for your inspection, on the 1st floor. Sweaters—scarfs—gloves—hose—and caps to match.

SEVEN CASES SPANISH FLU IN CLEARFIELD

(Continued from page One)

and unanimously adopted. It was then decided to appoint a committee of three to work in conjunction with the Board of Health during the emergency and the Chair named the following: Dr. Gordon, A. E. Leitzinger and Ashley Thorn.

The Board of Health then convened in the Firemen's Hall to perfect their arrangements for opening the hospital.

A corps of women were put to work today cleaning the building and sufficient equipment to provide for the immediate needs will be secured tomorrow morning and the institution opened for the reception of patients. Mrs. R. K. Clees, a former highly competent trained nurse will be placed in charge and will be given what assistance is necessary and can be secured, together with the valued assistance of the ladies of the Children's Aid Society and other civic organizations in the town.

Thus far the local victims of the epidemic are:
Miss Margaret Ward, of Dorey street, one of the DuBois school teachers.
Mrs. Ed. Derminer of Dorey street.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Helmhold & Stewart
Snyder Block

J. D. Conrad, of Weaverhurst. C. T. Andrus, of the Walsh Construction company, boarding on Cherry street.

There is one case reported tonight from Curwensville under the care of Dr. Jenkins.

At Morrisdale there are three cases in one family under the care of Dr. Dinger.

Philipsburg reports one case and three at Chester Hill. The town is closed tight.

At Osceola Dr. Records reports six cases of influenza but no pneumonia.

At Tyrone there are from 120 to 150 cases reported with three deaths thus far.

DuBois is reported as having some fifty cases and several deaths.

Altoona reports 250 cases and five deaths today.

The days report for Lumber City shows six cases in the little brick town.

Persons having single beds, cots, chairs, tables and other furnishings that could be utilized at the emergency hospital should telephone Mrs. F. B. Reed, President of the Children's Aid Society or send them to the Children's Home.

Keep out of crowds, keep the children at home, ventilate your homes and sleeping quarters properly and well and in the case of even a slight cold consult your doctor.

The epidemic shows no sign of abatement but rather appears to be breaking out in every part of the United States. In Philadelphia 1480 new cases developed yesterday and the disease took a toll of 159 lives. Thousands of new cases developed in the state of New Jersey. In the army camps the increase yesterday was the largest since the epidemic started, there being nearly 15,000 new cases. Pottsville and Rynoldsville are under strict quarantine while 1600 cases have been found at Harrisburg.

Bonds fight in the trenches. Now is your time to punish. Buy Bonds and keep them. Send this Loan "way over". They give! You only lend!

WHAT YOU SAVE

When the American people locked up their automobiles for another gasless Sunday, they saved enough money to provide General Pershing's Army with 5000 machine guns, costing \$250 each.

They saved enough money to buy food for the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe for two whole days. They saved enough money to provide General Pershing's army with 2,800,000 hand grenades.

They saved enough money to pay for 35,784 completely equipped rifles which the American Expeditionary Forces carry when he goes into conflict.

These figures were revealed in a Treasury statement, appealing to the American public to turn its savings from abstinance into War Savings Stamps or set them aside for investment in Liberty Bonds. The Treasury statement reminded the public that these savings which are being effected are of no value to the Government in its prosecution of the war unless they are made available for its use.

The Fuel Administration reported that the saving of gasoline on just one gasless Sunday amounted to five million gallons which, valued at 25 cents a gallon, meant a saving to American pocketbooks of \$1,250,000. In transportation alone this meant a saving of 625 tank cars for an average haul of two hundred miles.

The rubber saved by giving tires a day's rest would be sufficient to equip 5000 motor trucks for the American Army with tires capable of running five thousand miles.

The Treasury reminder called attention to the fact that labor and material essential to the conduct of the war arise from either of these three sources:

1st, released by abstinance of people. 2d, imported from neutral countries. 3d, obtained by making inroads on accumulated supplies or equipment.

To what extent with which, by saving, we carry on the war by means of current abstinance, we shall know when the war is over. Whatever we import we must ultimately pay for through some form of exports, which means that we must later deny ourselves the things that we fail now to deny ourselves. To the extent to which we draw on accumulated supplies or equipment, we are putting ourselves in a worse condition to carry on production when the war is over and competition is again keen. Through the Liberty Bonds and

Germany, Germany has been compelled to pay for the war, to a great extent, through current abstinance. At least she has been prevented from importing commodities to any important extent. On the other hand, Germany has been compelled to use up her accumulated supplies and equipment. Even after using what she has stolen from Belgium, Poland and other invaded countries, Germany will be found to have required copper from her roofs and gutters; her machinery and equipment will be worn out and run down and she must, when the war is over, replenish exhausted capital before she can be properly prepared to turn out any considerable volume of current production.

The moral which the Treasury Department points out as a result of the gasless Sunday is that it is important in our conduct of the war to pay as we go as far as possible by abstinance from current consumption, and that abstinance in itself contributes to the winning of the war only as to that degree with which the money saved is made available to the Government by investment in War Savings Stamps or Liberty Bonds.

But their souls go marching on! FIGHT with your dollars. Buy! Just send them the ammunition! They need MORE bayonets. Your money is your weapon! They give! You only lend!

"BONDS BUILD BOATS"

Think of the millions of tons the Huns, vipers of the sea, have sent to the bottom, from great passenger Lusitanias to unoffending little fishing snappers!

But America and American Labor have sprung to the breach—we are building ships almost by the day!

We need them! We need them to transport the men, the bullets, the food, the clothes—they form the bridge across the sea—and three thousand miles of it to cover!

We have thrilled the world, with our beginning and stricken the enemy from the lips of the beast at Berlin. You must keep it up! Bonds will buy the steel, the wood, the concrete. Bonds will drive the rivets, and get our flag at the mast-head of the greatest merchant fleet that ever rode the seas.

Well, then, don't put it off 'till tomorrow, buy bonds today with every cent you can get together. Then pledge to buy more bonds on the installment plan with all you can save.

The Fourth Liberty Loan Committee Appeals in this Influenza Crisis to the Patriotic People of CLEARFIELD!

We are shorn by necessity of the natural channels for reaching you to ask your subscription to Bonds of this Fourth Liberty Loan. All gatherings are called off! The loyal volunteer workers cannot see you—you will have to see them!

Therefore, People of Clearfield, it is squarely up to YOU personally, individually to come forward at ONCE and buy the full amount of Bonds you were going to take anyway!

Go to your employer, to any Bank or Trust Company, to any business place, or store, to any Booth, and BUY without waiting for someone to SELL you Liberty Bonds!

Now Is The Accepted Time!

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

Classified Ads For Everybody

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1912 Model Ford Touring car. Body in fair condition. Tires, good. Engine recently overhauled and in excellent shape. Full kit of tools. Get this car at your own price from M. N. O. c/o Progress. \$29-45-pd.

FOR SALE—Horse, wagon and harness. For information see Nick Pratt, Kerr Addition, Clearfield, Pa. 02-4t-pd.

FOR SALE—A second hand steam heating boiler, capacity 900. Can be converted to water heat. Apply 405 Cherry street. 02-4t-pd.

FARM FOR SALE—Farm of fifty-five acres half under cultivation, together with stock and implements. Team of horses, two cows and other stock. Apply to Wilson Swatsworth, O'Shanter, Pa. 03-6tp.

PIGS FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey pigs four weeks old. Registered stock. H. El Shmidt, Shawville, Pa. 04-6tp.

FOR SALE—Harley-Davidson motorcycle in good condition. Good reason for selling, owner leaving town. Call at 113 Nichols street, Clearfield. 05-1t.

HELP WANTED

GOVERNMENT NEEDS 12,000 clerks at Washington. Examinations Pennsylvania in October. Salary \$1200 Experience unnecessary. Men and women desiring government positions write for free particulars J. C. Leon and (former Civil Service examiner), 1212 Xenos building Washington, D.C. 510-1p.

WANTED—For general stores in central Pennsylvania. Experienced manager also experienced bookkeeper capable of handling large volume of business, clerks and drivers; high salaries paid. Give age past experience and whether married or single. Answer 'general stores' care of this paper. 830-6tp.

WANTED—By High School girl, a place to stay and work for board. No heavy work. Call H. & C. phone 189x for information. 04-1tc.

WANTED—Stationary boiler line-shaft at power house. Apply Penn Public Service Co., Clearfield. 05-3tc.

WANTED

CASH FOR OLD FALSE TEETH (Broken or not)
I pay \$2.00 to \$25.00 per set, also highest prices for Bridges, Crowns, Watches Diamonds, Old Gold, Silver and Platinum. Send NOW and receive CASH by return mail, your goods returned if price is unsatisfactory.
L. Mazer, 2007 S. 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOUND

FOUND—Small Corbin key with 1200 thereon. Owner can get same at The Progress office by calling and paying for this notice.

LOST

LOST—Light tan pocketbook with strap across back. Lost out of car on Locust or Second streets. Return to Flegal's store, please. 04-2tc.

From midnight tonight German spies are to be barred from entering without special permits the half-mile zones surrounding all Federal forts, camps, arsenals, aircraft workshops, Government or naval vessels, navy yards, and plants engaged in war work in all part of the United States.

Buy Liberty Bonds!

Your country needs all your money therefore it's up to you to save all you can on your magazines.

I have several saving plans on magazine clubs. Ask me about them.

TAYLOR
The Magazine Man.

WAR COSTS AND WAR DEBT

Not All Our Liberty Loans Are
Shot Away.

MOSTLY STABLE INVESTMENT

Records Show That Our Government is Putting Greater Part of Loans into Ships, Loans to Allies, Buildings, Railways and Other Lasting Things.

By THEODORE H. PRICE,
in The Outlook.

As we are entering upon the campaign for the sale of the Fourth Liberty Loan, it is altogether appropriate that we should take account of what two years of war will have cost us and determine, if we can, in how far and how speedily our expenditures can be recovered under peace conditions when they shall have been established.

American pride in the widely advertised wealth of the country has not only led us to be lavish in spending, but it has induced more or less exaggeration in the current estimates of the war's cost. Popular feeling is expressed by the remark, "Hang the expense! let us lick the Hun," and many people, having come to believe that victory was largely a matter of money, have felt a certain satisfaction in reading of the unnumbered billions that are being disbursed.

To a certain extent the growth of this feeling has been encouraged by the newspapers, until the editors as well as the public have become careless of the facts. Thus in the New York "Times" of July 23, under the headline "American War Bill Now Fifty Billion," there was published a Washington despatch dated July 22, from which the following is a quotation:

"In the first year the expenditure amounted to \$18,879,177,012, while Congress has authorized for the second year ending June 30, 1919, appropriations amounting to approximately \$30,000,000,000."

This statement and others like it have been widely printed, and the reaction of the public mind seems to indicate that most people are rather well pleased with the wealth and munificence that are implied.

It would nevertheless be a very serious matter if we were dissipating our National wealth at the rate named. The fact is we are not spending any such sum for war, and much of what we are spending is being invested in the interest-bearing obligations of our allies, which are presumably good, and in ships, shipyards, terminals, warehouses, railways, and other things that will be valuable and productive long after peace is declared.

The amounts that are being spent constructively or invested in the interest-bearing debt of other nations cannot be accurately ascertained at present, but the total is large and may be approximated. We know, for instance, that Congress has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to loan \$10,000,000,000 to our Allies, and that the credits already placed at their disposal aggregate about \$7,000,000,000.

These loans all bear interest at a rate one-half per cent in excess of what our Government is paying.

A statement obtained from the Shipping Board indicates that the Government will own the following property as of August 1, 1919:

Steel ships delivered,	5,888,835 tons	\$1,077,727,000
Wood and concrete ships delivered,	1,627,500 tons	309,412,500
Ships on ways and fitting out afloat:		
Steel, 4,000,000 tons		400,000,000
Wood, 1,300,000 "		117,000,000
Concrete, 750,000 "		56,250,000
Shipyards and plants...		200,000,000
Houses		100,000,000
		\$2,260,889,500

To this statement there is appended a memorandum reading as follows:

"In addition there will be an undetermined but quite large amount of money which will be tied up in equipment bought and paid for but not yet put in ships."

Probably we shall be well within the mark in assuming that our investment in ships and shipyards a year hence will be at least \$2,750,000,000, and this will not include the enormous additions that have been made to our Navy. Then there are the military warehouses that the War Department is constructing in the United States, and the docks, warehouses, and railways that have been built in France as well as in some other European countries. Very few people realize that there is a complete American-owned and built railway system now in operation in France, which includes lines running to the front from three different French ports at which enormous terminals have been erected at American expense with American labor.

These railways are equipped with American cars and engines, are operated by American soldiers, and it is said that one of them is being developed into a trans-European trunk line that will shorten the time between Havre and Rome by twenty-four hours. The accuracy of this statement cannot be vouched for, but from the meager information obtainable it seems safe to estimate the cost of our permanently productive investments in Europe at \$1,000,000,000.

An official statement from the War Department puts the outlay upon

warehouse construction in the United States "completed or in process planned to facilitate the speedy handling of materials for the use of the Army" at "approximately \$218,000,000."

With a few exceptions, the buildings are permanent structures of concrete brick and steel, they are equipped with railway sidings and all the latest devices for the movement of goods in peace as well as in war times, and the facilities that they will provide will no doubt greatly increase the speed with which the vessels of the merchant fleet we are building can be loaded and unloaded both now and hereafter when we shall have recovered the place that we formerly held among the maritime nations of the world.

Other permanently productive investments that are being made as a result of the war include such enterprises as the plant for subtracting nitrogen from the air that is being built at Muscle Shoals at a probable ultimate cost of \$30,000,000, a powder factory which will involve an outlay of \$124,000,000 and which is being designed so that it can be used for the manufacture of fertilizers, and scores of gun and ammunition works that are owned by the Government and can be converted to the uses of peace. Finally, there is the capital that the Government has set aside for the War Finance Corporation, the Railroad "Revolving Fund," and the Grain Purchasing Corporation, which, though included in our war costs, is being safely and productively employed and will be returnable to the Treasury in the process of post-bellum liquidation.

Of course, it may be urged, and properly, that a large allowance should be made for the depreciation of these assets, and the policy of treating them as dead investments is undoubtedly wise, but that policy is keeping us in a position that will make the obligations of the United States Government the most besought investments in the world the moment that their further issuance becomes unnecessary.

The question is not one of their repayment, but of how rapidly they may be repaid without bringing about a credit contraction that will create depression. In fact, one of the things chiefly to be feared is that the lessons of industrial efficiency and personal economy learned during the war will enable us to reacquire wealth so rapidly that we will pay off the public debt too fast, and thereby defeat an undoubtedly inflated situation so suddenly that credit will be prostrated.

This was what happened after our Civil War and brought about the panic of 1873. Men can adjust themselves to almost any change, provided it is not too sudden. Deflation is desirable and inevitable, but it should not be so accelerated that it will result in shock and dislocation.

Including the men who are fighting and the men and women who are working to keep them supplied with food and war materials, some 30,000,000 people are probably engaged in work that is, in a sense, unproductive. When these people are returned to the ranks of productive industry, the rapidity with which they will be able to create wealth will be astonishing, for their efficiency will be greatly increased by the new methods that have been introduced and the devices and economies that have been adopted to speed up and augment war production.

The study that has been given to scientific economy and the results that have been attained are not generally understood or appreciated. In Washington there are two organizations within the War Industries Board that have done remarkable work along these lines. One is the Conservation Division, formerly the Commercial Economy Board, of which A. M. Shaw is chief. The other is the Resources and Conversion Section, whose chief is Charles A. Otis.

The function of the first-named board has been to eliminate the surplusage of styles and sizes made and sold in the manufacture and distribution of stable articles, upon the theory that a multiplicity of styles involved waste in production, unnecessarily stimulated the demand, and compelled merchants to carry stocks that tied up millions, and perhaps billions, of capital that was needed for the prosecution of the war.

To induce the manufacturers to make the changes and introduce the reforms recommended time has, of course, been required, but as their advantages became apparent the resistance has diminished, and in many different lines of trade the simplifications that have already been effected will save an enormous amount of labor and material, which means, in the last analysis, a more rapid creation of wealth. Thus about two thousand different sizes and types of plows and tillage implements have been eliminated and a great reduction in the variety of other agricultural implements hitherto manufactured has been effected. The sizes and types of automobile tires produced have already been reduced from 297 to 33, and it is expected that within two years only nine standard descriptions will be manufactured.

There were formerly six hundred sizes and types of metal bedsteads made. Now only thirty are produced, and the metal tubing used in their manufacture has been standardized so that its cost will be substantially reduced.

The color, height, and variety of shoes has been reduced by at least half, with a corresponding reduction in the cost of production. Each manufacturer of paint and varnish is now restricting his product to thirty-two shades of house paint and ten grades of varnish, as against nearly 100 different varieties formerly produced.

To save cans the half-gallon and many of the smaller-sized packages have been eliminated. In the manufacture of hardware,

where the number of styles and sizes hitherto produced was almost infinite, the reduction will average 50 per cent. The number of items in one saw manufacturer's catalogue has been reduced by 70 per cent. In the stove and furnace trade 75 per cent of the types and sizes have been cut out, and those remaining require the least iron and steel for their production.

In men's and women's clothing the simplification of styles agreed upon will reduce the material required by from 12 to 25 per cent, and by restricting the sizes of samples about 3,450,000 yards of cloth will be saved annually. The high price of tin has led to a great reduction in its use for solder. Babbitt metal, bronze, tin-foil, etc., and silk dyes have learned that they can get along with 30 per cent of the tin formerly used in giving luster and weight to certain grades of silk. Great economy has been effected by inducing manufacturers to standardize the size of the boxes in which their goods are packed. Waist manufacturers, for example, are packing two or three waists in a box instead of one. This will save probably two-thirds of the freight space formerly used for shipping waists. Similar economies of shipping space have been effected in many other lines of business.

In the delivery of goods substantial economies have also been secured by the partial abolition of "C O D" and "on approval" deliveries, as well as by reducing the number of daily wagon trips, and price concessions to those customers who acquire the "cash and carry" habit have also reduced the retailer's cost of distribution.

The list of these innovations could be greatly lengthened, but from those described a clear idea may be had of the enormous saving in the cost of manufacturing and distributing goods that has been effected in almost every department of trade.

All these innovations are essentially methods of saving labor, and if they are not abandoned after the war they will add enormously to the wealth creating power of the Nation, for wealth is but labor in a concrete and useful form.

The work of the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board is along similar but divergent lines. As a result of the specialization of industry practiced in this country there are hundreds and thousands of factories that make different parts of the things that are assembled and completed in other factories. The automobile industry, for instance, has become specialized to an amazing degree.

One consequence of this specialization has been a great waste of transportation. A similar instance of this is the pig iron required for the steel that will be ultimately used to make the saws in an Alabama cotton gin.

It may be noted at Birmingham, shipped to Pittsburgh as "pig," and there converted into sheet steel. Thence it might be sent to Philadelphia to be made into saws, and then again back to its point of origin, Alabama, where it is worn out taking the seed from the cotton.

In many cases there is a still greater waste of transportation, and in one instance the same material transmitted by successive manufacturing processes is known to have been shipped back and forth over nearly identical routes some eleven times before it became part of the finished article and was put to use.

To eliminate this unnecessary transportation where possible, in so far as the manufacture of war material is concerned, is the task to which Mr. Otis has addressed himself, and he is succeeding so well that he will probably effect a lasting revolution in American industry that will save hundreds of millions annually both during the war and afterward.

But it would take a book to describe all the scientific economies that have been learned or evolved from the experience of the war. We have been taught to save coal, to utilize by-products, to use corn instead of wheat for bread, to eat less meat and sugar and to live healthier lives, to wear old clothes and wear them out, and to earn more by increasing our production, and spend less by decreasing our consumption.

By the saving in labor thus effected we have been able to supply the manpower necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, and by the practice of the unnumbered economies that are rapidly becoming habits we have been able to follow a "pay-as-you-go" policy in meeting the war's expenses and to loan some \$7,000,000,000 or more to our allies besides.

The experience has been salutary, its lessons will not be forgotten, and the record thus far indicates that we will be able to recreate the wealth destroyed and pay the debts incurred within a surprisingly short time after the re-establishment of peace.

We Will Name Tanks.

Ten American armored tanks to be used in France against the Germans will be named after Pennsylvania counties. These names will be chosen during the Liberty Loan drive and the ten counties having the highest percentage of population subscribing to the loan will have the privilege of naming these ten tanks.

The method of choosing the names will not be outlined by the district officials, but will be left to each of the ten winning counties to determine for itself.

Rake and scrape the dollars together.

Bonds are insurance for FREE-
DOM!

Make them know your heart is in it.

"Tell it to the Marines" with Bonds. But their souls go marching on! FIGHT with your dollars. Buy! Just send them the ammunition!

TODAY'S CASUALTIES

SUNDAY LIST

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary forces today:

Killed in action	155
Missing in action	200
Wounded severely	295
Died from wounds	69
Died from airplane accident	1
Died from accident and other causes	10
Died of disease	30
Wounded, degree undetermined	3
Wounded slightly	1
Prisoners	7
Total	761

The following Pennsylvanians are in today's list:

KILLED IN ACTION

Corp. Ross Overdorf, Reading.
John A. Harkcom, New Providence.
Pictor Iwanicki, Ford City.
Thomas Antonelli, Glen Lyon.
Thomas M. Patterson, Pittsburgh.

MISSING IN ACTION

Mech. George W. Linsey, Emlenton.
Antanas Gudzinis, Homestead.
Jacob C. Gross, Philadelphia.
Henry O. Hincley, Peckville.
Serafin Siemenkowicz, Scranton.
John E. Sweigert, Fremont.
Oscar Peterson, McKeesport.
Claud W. McCracken, Mercer.
Samuel Wiener, Philadelphia.
John T. McCloskey, Philadelphia.

WOUNDED SEVERELY

Sgt. Alexander Olaszewski, Shenandoah.
Sgt. Paul J. Klinepeter, Harrisburg.
Corp. Frederick W. Howden, Homestead.

Corp. William L. Hurley, Wilson.
George Clorley, Nanty Glo.
John M. Gugs, Philadelphia.
William C. Lugg, Pen Argyl.
Antoni Soberay, New Kensington.
Frank M. Tussey, McAleays Fort.
Joseph White, Philadelphia.
William C. Dean, Easton.
Wallace P. Durain, Philadelphia.
William S. Wellar, Greenville.
Joseph Winnicz, Pittsburgh.
John Geary, Pittsburgh.
Walter E. Bergenstock, Allentown.
Boyd R. Gill, Pleasant Gap.
Stanley Golomb, Pittston.
John A. Reinhart, Allentown.
Earl F. Rushell, Alexandria.
Robert R. Kishbaugh, Berwick.
William A. March, Jr., Philadelphia.
Peter Terri, Mahony City.
Roderick C. Troxell, Allentown.

DIED FROM WOUNDS

Lt. Howard T. Baker, Williamsport.
Cook Ignacy Zacharewicz, Blackfield, Somerset County.
Henry A. Barnum, Scottsdale.
Raymond T. Kelly, Johnstown.
Bruce E. Say, Parkers Landing.

DIED OF DISEASE

Lt. William T. Morton, Wilkinsburg.
Francis B. Ellis, Monongahela.
Joseph Blockus, Hanlock Creek.
Nels B. Burgeson, Titusville.

PRISONERS

John R. Musselman, Rhorsburg.

Republicans and Democrats of Massachusetts are to hold their State platform conventions today, the Republicans meeting in Boston and the Democrats in Worcester.

Owing to the war, the proposed celebration of the semi-centennial of the founding of Cornell University, which was to have opened today, has been indefinitely postponed.

Centennial anniversary of the meeting of the first state legislature of Illinois.

Condensed Report of THE CLEARFIELD TRUST COMPANY

Made to the Commissioner of Banking
September 21st, 1918

Resources	
Investments	\$1,899,347.97
Cash on hand	121,131.44
Cash in banks	245,179.27
Overdrafts	559.08
	\$2,266,217.76
Liabilities	
Capital	\$ 150,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	221,975.47
Due to banks	16,301.26
Reserved for taxes, etc.,	7,907.84
Deposits	1,870,013.19
Dividends Unpaid	20.00
	\$2,266,217.76

Officers
A. W. Lee President
George R. Bigler Vice President
P. T. Davis Treasurer

Directors
George R. Bigler
E. C. Davis
H. B. Douglas
A. J. Hagerty
A. W. Lee
S. I. Snyder
Chas. T. Kurtz
G. Webb Shillingford
Frank G. Harris
Frederick B. Kerr
Clement W. Smith
John W. Wrigley
A. E. Woolridge

Watch This Space

Tomorrow for

Big Advertisement A. W. LEONARDSON CO.

Two Thrifty Items That Will Appeal To You

Dainty Neckwear to Save The Price of A New Dress

Making last year's suit or dress do duty this season is one of the problems that confronts many a Clearfield woman this Fall and this neckwear of ours will go a long way toward helping solve the puzzle.

One of these dainty georgette or lace collar and cuff sets on that dress or suit will add much to the appearance and make this same suit or dress look fresher and newer. Priced from 25c to \$1.50.



Silk and Chamoisette Gloves

These are gloves that will wear as long if not longer than kid and they're thrifter in that the first cost is much lower than the ever-increasing cost of kid-skin.

Ross & Woods THE HOME OF THE EDUCATOR SHOE

Here's the Money, Uncle Sam



What a great thing it is, we've got that six billion and plenty more, if more is needed to blot the Hun from the fair face of our world.

What a thrill it gives one's heart these days just to be an American—just to know that we are part and parcel of the people who have gone so unreservedly into the holies war a nation ever waged.

How bounteously the Giver of all Things has blessed us.

How joyfully we give back, for His work, a little part of the riches He has showered on us.

Have you bought your Liberty Bond yet?

WILLIAM F. POWELL SECOND STREET